IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of: James Longbottom et al.	§	
Serial No.: 09/668,785	§	
	§	Group Art Unit: 3627
Confirmation No.: 2355	§	
	§	Examiner: Vanel Frenel
Filed: September 22, 2000	§	
	§	Customer No. 36735
For: METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH SERVICE AND SUPPORT PERSONS	§	

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF-PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellants submit this Appeal Brief to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences on appeal from the decision of the Examiner of Group Art Unit 3627 dated January 26, 2007 finally rejecting claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90. The final rejection of claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90 is appealed. This Appeal Brief is believed to be timely since mailed by the due date of June 26, 2007, as set by e-filing a Notice of Appeal on April 26, 2007. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge counsel's Deposit Account No. 20-0782/WEAT/0042/WBP the fee of $500 for filing this brief and any additional fees that may be required to make this Appeal Brief timely and acceptable.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Real Party in Interest

The present application has been assigned by inventor David Haugen to Weatherford/Lamb, Inc., 515 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 600, Houston, Texas 77027.

James Longbottom, 25311 Winding Creek Court, Magnolia, TX 77355 or P.O. Box 1115, Magnolia, TX 77353 has not assigned his interest in the application[1].

[1] An assignment was filed assigning Longbottom's interest to himself but it was not recorded.

Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellants assert that no other appeals or interferences are known to the Appellants, the Appellants' legal representative, or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90 are pending in the application. Claims 19, 46-48, 51-54, and 56-68 have been canceled without prejudice. Claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90 stand finally rejected as discussed below. The final rejections of claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90 are appealed. The pending claims are shown in the attached Claims Appendix.

Status of Amendments

All claim amendments have been entered by the Examiner. No amendments to the claims were proposed after the final rejection.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claims 1, 27, and 42 are independent claims. Claims 2-18, 20-26, 50, 55, and 69-86 depend (directly or indirectly) from claim 1. Claims 28-41 depend (directly or indirectly) from claim 27. Claims 43-45, 49, and 87-90 depend from claim 42.

Regarding independent claim 1, a method of communicating between a drilling rig 612/660 and at least one off-site location includes providing a portable data communications module 110 to a person 114 at the drilling rig 612/660 (pg. 5, lines 29-30; pg. 6, lines 4-6; pg. 13, lines 12-21; and FIGS.[2] 1 and 6). The method further includes establishing an at least two-way data communication connection 120,106 between the portable data communications module 110 and the at least one off-site location via the Internet 106 (pg. 6, lines 1-4 and lines 14-34 and FIG. 1). The method further includes monitoring drilling activities at the drilling rig 612/660 via the portable communications module 110 and the at least two-way data communication connection 120, 106 by a person at the off-site location (pg. 21, lines 14-pg.22, line 4 and pg. 26, line 14-pg. 29, line 31).

Regarding dependent claim 7, the activities include fishing activities (pg. 27, line 24-pg. 28, line 20).

Regarding dependent claim 13, the portable communications module 110 automatically utilizes the communication connection to transmit data including status, usage, and location to a rental center according to a predetermined schedule (pg. 22, lines 26-30; and pg. 23, lines 25-32 and pg. 30, lines 17-26).

Regarding dependent claim 15, the portable communications module 110 is configured to be detachably attached to a hardhat 112/300 that is worn by the person 114 at the drilling rig 612/660 (pg. 6, lines 4-6; pg. 18, lines 31-34; pg. 19, lines 27-32; and FIGS. 1 and 3).

Regarding dependent claim 16, the activities include measuring lengths of pieces of tubulars utilizing the communications module (pg. 21, lines 14-21).

---

[2] All references to figure numerals and to figures refer to the replacement drawings filed with the Response to Office Action dated March 30, 2004, mailed on August 30, 2004.

Regarding dependent claim 17, the activities include further include automatic recording of the length of pieces of tubular prior to insertion of the pieces of tubular into a wellbore (pg. 21, lines 14-21).

Regarding dependent claim 18, the activities measuring torque developed between adjacent pieces of tubular being assembled together (pg. 26, line 20-pg. 27, line 23).

Regarding dependent claim 20, the portable communications module 110 is provided on a hardhat 112/300 and log-on data facilitates an automatic recordal for billing of the time that the hardhat 112/300 is used (pg. 22, lines 26-30; and pg. 23, lines 25-32 and pg. 30, lines 17-26).

Regarding independent claim 27, an apparatus includes a hard hat 112/300 (pg. 18, lines 31-32; pg. 19, lines 19-23; and FIGS. 1 and 3). The apparatus further includes a portable communications attachment 110 attached to the hardhat 112/300 (pg. 6, lines 4-6; pg. 18, lines 31-34 and FIGS. 1 and 3). The portable communications attachment 110 includes a transceiver 316, a video display 304, and an external camera 210/306 (pg. 8, lines 3-24; pg. 18, line 31-pg. 20, line 22; pg. 22, lines 5-13; and FIGS. 2 and 3).

Regarding independent claim 42, a method of accessing and utilizing an off-site service person from an on-site location includes providing a communications module 110 having an external camera 210/306 to an on-site person 114 (pg. 6, lines 4-6; pg. 8, lines 3-24; pg. 18, line 31-pg. 19, line 15; and FIGS. 1-3). The method further includes establishing communications 120,106 between the on-site person 114 and off-site service person (pg. 5, lines 24-26; pg. 6, lines 1-6; pg. 8, line 33-pg. 9, line 8; and FIG. 1). The method further includes communicating one or more procedures from the off-site service person to the on-site person, wherein at least one of the one or more procedures is displayed by the communications module 110 (pg. 20, lines 8-23 and FIG. 4). The method further includes communicating information in response to the one or more procedures from the on-site person to the off-site service person (pg. 20, lines 8-28 and FIG. 4).

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

1. Claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 5,504,491 issued to *Chapman*; U.S. Patent Number 5,730,219 issued to *Tubel*; U.S. Patent Number 6,867,752 issued to *Yamazaki*; and U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0190374 published in the name of *Alft*.

ARGUMENTS

I. The Examiner erred in rejecting claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Chapman*, *Tubel*, *Yamazaki*, and *Alft*.

Regarding independent claims 1 and 42 (and their dependents), specifically, teaching, suggestion, or motivation (TSM) to combine, the Examiner states in the Final Office Action that *Alft* is directed to providing an earth penetrating apparatus for use with a boring machine, such as a horizontal directional drilling machine. Another possible TSM provided by the Examiner[3] is that *Alft* discloses a communication link established via the drill string which may comprise a wire or fiber passing through the drill string and a hand held tracker unit and that *Tubel* discloses transceivers for communication between the surface of a well and downhole equipment and a telemetry device for communication between the surface and a remote location.

Respectfully, Appellants fail to recognize how Alft's disclosure of a boring machine, specifically, a horizontal drilling machine and a wired drill string and that Tubel discloses communication between downhole equipment, the surface, and a remote location meets the Examiner's burden of asserting a motivation to combine. The Examiner has failed to provide any analysis including elements, such as: a problem one of ordinary skill would be seeking to solve, the knowledge one of ordinary skill would possess, the design methodology one of ordinary skill would employ, and/or why one of ordinary skill would anticipate success in combining the references.

Conversely, *Alft* teaches away from claim 1, specifically providing a portable data communications to a person at the rig and monitoring drilling activities by a second person at the off-site location and claim 42, specifically providing a communications module having an external camera to an on-site person and communicating one or more procedures from an off-site person to the on-site person by criticizing open loop

[3] This possible TSM was provided by the Examiner in the "Response to Arguments" section (para. 4(B)) of the Final Office Action and is actually in response to a nonanalogous art argument made in the Response to Office Action dated August 1, 2006 in regard to *Chapman* and *Yamazaki*.

control schemes utilizing human input concerning drilling activities for being slow and inaccurate (paras. [0006] and [0008]) and as follows:

> Such dependency on human intervention within the control loop of a drilling system generally decreases overall excavation productivity, increases the delay time to effect necessary changes in drilling system activity in response to acquired drilling machine and drill head sensor information, and increases the risk of injury to operators and the likelihood of operator error.

(*Alft*, paragraph [0009]). Throughout his Detailed Description section, Alft emphasizes the importance of a real time closed loop control system having a response time of one second or less (paras. [0045] and [0046]). Alft realizes that human intervention in the control system will not achieve this response time:

> By way of example, a near-instantaneous alteration or halting of boring tool progress may be effected by the universal controller 25 via the closed-loop control loops L_A or L_B depicted in FIG. 2 or other control loop upon detection of an unknown obstruction without experiencing delays associated with human observation and decision making.

(*Alft*, paragraph [0092], emphasis added). In the end, *Alft* simply concludes that optimal control over the drilling process includes too many variables that require too many decisions for even a highly skilled operator to handle:

> In accordance with one embodiment for controlling the boring machine using a closed-loop, real-time control methodology of the present invention, overall boring efficiency may be optimized by appropriately controlling the respective output levels of the rotation pump 146 and the thrust/pullback pump 144. Under dynamically changing boring conditions, closed-loop control of the thrust/pullback and rotation pumps 144 and 146 provides for substantially increased boring efficiency over a manually controlled methodology...
>
> Although the rotation and thrust/pullback pump controls permit an operator to modify the output of the thrust/pullback and rotation pumps 144 and 146 on a gross scale, those skilled in the art can appreciate the inability by even a highly skilled operator to quickly and optimally modify boring tool productivity under continuously changing soil/rock and loading conditions.

(*Alft*, paragraphs [0208] and [0209], emphasis added; see also paragraphs [0217], [0273], and [0274]). Therefore, one of ordinary skill contemplating an improvement to

Alft would be led toward a completely automated control system and away from a communication system involving one person, much less two people.

Tubel also teaches away from claims 1 and 42. *Tubel*'s primary teaching is that of an automated downhole control system for production of a completed offshore well:

> More particularly, this invention relates to a method and apparatus for automatically controlling petroleum production wells using downhole computerized control systems.

(Col. 1, lines 14-17.) *Tubel* is so serious about automating control of offshore production that he goes as far as advocating elimination of a production platform:

> For example, as mentioned, all of these prior art systems generally require a surface platform at each well for supporting the control electronics and associated equipment. However, in many instances, the well operator would rather forego building and maintaining the costly platform. Thus, a problem is encountered in that use of present surface controllers require the presence of a location for the control system, namely the platform.

(Col. 3, line 60, col. 4, line 1, emphasis added.) While advocating the elimination of the production platform, *Tubel* touts five very significant advantages that would be obtained by a fully automated control system: cost savings, risk and liability savings, avoidance of delay, avoiding problems caused by failure of communication to the surface, and reliance of multiple wells on a single surface controller. *Tubel* recognizes that the cost savings resulting from a fully automated control system would be in the millions:

> Presently, if a problem is detected at the well, the customer is required to send a rig to the wellsite at an extremely high cost (e.g., 5 million dollars for 30 days of offshore work). The well must then be shut in during the workover causing a large loss in revenues (e.g., 1.5 million dollars for a 30 day period).

(Col. 4, lines 20-24.) *Tubel* explains that the risk and liability savings are realized by reducing the risk of spills and eliminating personnel at the rig site:

> Associated with these high costs are the relatively high risks of adverse environmental impact due to spills and other accidents as well as potential liability of personnel at the rig site. Of course, these risks can lead to even further costs.

(Col. 4, lines 24-28.) *Tubel* laments that a well needing maintenance may sit idle until multiple problems in an area justify the cost of a platform:

> Because of the high costs and risks involved, in general, a customer may delay important and necessary workover of a single well until other wells in that area encounter problems. This delay may cause the production of the well to decrease or be shut in until the rig is brought in.

(Col. 4, lines 28-33.) *Tubel* realizes the difficulty of sustaining a wellbore to surface communication system in the harsh wellbore environment:

> Still another problem associated with known surface control systems such as the type disclosed in the '168 and '112 patents wherein a downhole microprocessor is actuated by a surface signal is the reliability of surface to downhole signal integrity. It will be appreciated that should the surface signal be in any way compromised on its way downhole, then important control operations (such as preventing water from flowing into the production tubing) will not take place as needed.

(Col. 4, lines 1-9.) *Tubel* even realizes the fallibility of the surface control system and the cascading effect of failure thereof:

> In multilateral wells where multiple zones are controlled by a single surface control system, an inherent risk is that if the surface control system fails or otherwise shuts down, then all of the downhole tools and other production equipment in each separate zone will similarly shut down leading to a large loss in production and, of course, a loss in revenue.

(Col. 4, lines 10-15). *Tubel* concludes that the optimal solution is an automated control system that is completely self-reliant:

> An important feature of this invention is that the automatic control is initiated downhole without an initial control signal from the surface or from some other external source.

(Col. 4, lines 52-55; see also col. 5, lines 37-53 and col. 14, lines 34-42; and col. 3, lines 30-53.) Therefore, as with *Alft*, one of ordinary skill contemplating an improvement to *Tubel* would be led toward a completely automated control system and away from a communication system involving one person, much less two people.

Chapman discloses a GPS system for emergency response vehicles. *Yamazaki* discloses a wireless head mount display (HMD) unit for e-mail and browsing the Internet and does not even suggest an industrial application. Therefore, the Examiner has not provided a sufficient TSM to combine the references and certainly not one that overcomes the teaching away of *Alft* and *Tubel*.

Regarding independent claim 27 (and its dependents), none of the cited references, either alone or in combination, teach, suggest, or disclose a portable communication attachment attached to a hard hat. The Examiner cites col. 3, line 65 to col. 4, line 67 of *Yamazaki* as disclosing this element. None of *Yamazaki*'s embodiments show the HMD as offering any protection to a user's head (FIGS. 3, 4, and 13). None of the other references disclose this element. Therefore, the cited references, either alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all of the elements recited in claim 27 and its dependents.

Regarding dependent claim 7 on its own merits, the Examiner cites col. 8, lines 64-67 of *Tubel* as disclosing fishing activities. The cited portion discloses wells 14 extending from a platform (1 to N) through water 16, to ocean floor 18, and to formations under the ocean floor. Respectfully, this passage does not describe fishing activities.

Regarding dependent claim 13 on its own merits, the Examiner cites col. 20, lines 13-67 of *Tubel* as disclosing transmitting certain kinds of data (i.e, status, usage, and location) to a rental center. The cited portion of *Tubel* discloses performing a seismic study of a formation.

Regarding dependent claim 15 on its own merits, the Examiner cites col. 23, line 46 to col. 24, line 67 of *Tubel* as disclosing a portable communications module configured to be detachably attached to a hardhat. The cited portion of *Tubel* discloses landing a sensor in a side pocket mandrel in the well and subsurface valve having sensors. Further, *Yamazaki* does not disclose that the HMD is configured to be detachably attached to a hardhat.

Regarding dependent claim 16 on its own merits, the Examiner cites col. 3, lines 65-67 of *Yamazaki* as disclosing measuring lengths of pieces of tubulars utilizing the communications module. The cited portion of *Yamazaki* discloses a user, an HMD worn by the user, and a portable information terminal.

Regarding dependent claim 17 on its own merits, the Examiner cites col. 18, lines 20-67 of *Tubel* as disclosing automatic recording of lengths of tubulars prior to insertion in the wellbore. The cited portion of *Tubel* discloses mounting sensors in a string of production tubing.

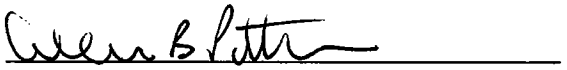
Regarding dependent claim 18 on its own merits, the Examiner cites col. 3, lines 65-67 of *Yamazaki* as disclosing measurement of torque developed between adjacent pieces of tubular being assembled. The cited portion of *Yamazaki* discloses a user, an HMD worn by the user, and a portable information terminal.

Regarding dependent claim 20 on its own merits, the Examiner cites col. 2, lines 4-7 of *Yamazaki* as disclosing providing a communications module on a hardhat and log-on data facilitating billing of hardhat usage. The cited portion of *Yamazaki* discloses displaying an image on the HMD worn by the user on his/her head and transmitting information between the HMD and the portable information terminal.

CONCLUSION

The Examiner errs in rejecting claims 1-18, 20-45, 49, 50, 55 and 69-90. The Examiner fails to assert a TSM to combine the references and two of the references teach away from independent claims 1 and 42. The references also fail to teach or suggest all of the elements of independent claim 27 and dependent claims 7, 13, 15-18, and 20. Therefore, the Appellants respectfully request that the rejections be vacated in order for the application to proceed to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



William B. Patterson
Registration No. 34,102
Patterson & Sheridan, L.L.P.
3040 Post Oak Blvd. Suite 1500
Houston, TX 77056
Telephone: (713) 623-4844
Facsimile: (713) 623-4846
Attorney for Appellant(s)

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method of communicating between a drilling rig and at least one off-site location, the method comprising:

providing a portable data communications module to a person at the drilling rig;

establishing an at least two-way data communication connection between the portable data communications module and the at least one off-site location via the Internet; and

monitoring drilling activities at the drilling rig via the portable communications module and the at least two-way data communication connection by a person at the off-site location.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising directing the activities at the drilling rig via the portable communications module and the at least two-way data communication connection by the off-site person.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining positional information of the person or an object at the drilling rig and monitoring the positional information at the off-site location.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the activities comprise the sensing of conditions within a wellbore.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising recording and billing the activities.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the activities comprise operation, diagnostics, or identification.

7. The method of claim 3, wherein the activities comprise fishing activities.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein monitoring the fishing activities comprises monitoring data transmitted from at least one sensor located in a wellbore.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the sensor in the wellbore gathers information related to the condition of a string of tubulars in the wellbore.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises providing a computer at the drilling rig, wherein the at least two-way data communication connection is established through the computer.

11. The method of claim 3, wherein the positional information is determined by GPS equipment.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising comparing a GPS signal to a database to automatically identify a source of the data transmission.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said portable communications module automatically utilizes the communication connection to transmit data including status, usage, and location to a rental center according to a predetermined schedule.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the portable communications module is configured to be worn by, or attached to, the person at the drilling rig.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the portable communications module is configured to be detachably attached to a hardhat that is worn by the person at the drilling rig.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the activities comprise measuring lengths of pieces of tubulars utilizing the communications module.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the activities further comprise automatic recording of the length of pieces of tubular prior to insertion of the pieces of tubular into a wellbore.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein activities comprise measuring torque developed between adjacent pieces of tubular being assembled together.

20. The method of claim 15, wherein the portable communications module is provided on a hardhat and wherein log-on data facilitates an automatic recordal for billing of the time that the hardhat is used.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the person at the drilling rig can manually position the communications module.

22. The method of claim 1, wherein the communications module comprises an external camera.

23. The method of claim 1, wherein the communications module comprises a hard hat and a global positioning component physically connected to the hard hat.

24. The method of claim 1, wherein the communications module comprises a hard hat having a "flip down" screen for visual display of data.

25. The method of claim 1, wherein the communications module comprises a hard hat and a computer.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the computer can be interrogated by the off-site person to review data related to current and past operations.

27. An apparatus comprising:

a hard hat;

a portable communications attachment attached to the hardhat, the portable communications attachment comprising:

a transceiver,

a video display, and

an external camera.

28. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein the communications attachment further comprises a parameter measuring device.

29. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the communication system further comprises an on-site computer that generates data or information to the off-site service computer.

30. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein the hardhat is at an on-site location and further comprising a service computer located at an off-site location; and a communication system between the communications attachment and the off-site service computer.

31. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the communication system is capable of video transmission, audio transmission, still image transmission, and data transmission.

32. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein the communications attachment further comprises a keypad.

33. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein communications attachment further comprises a microphone and a speaker.

34. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein communications attachment further comprises a barcode reader.

35. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein communications attachment further comprises GPS system.

36. The apparatus of claim 30, further comprising a database for storing information.

37. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the communication system comprises the Internet.

38. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the communication system comprises a local link connecting the communications attachment to the remainder of the communication system.

39. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the communication system comprises a satellite-based portion.

40. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the communication system comprises a land-based portion.

41. The apparatus of claim 30, further comprising a data acquisition and control unit to input information sensed from a process.

42. A method of accessing and utilizing an off-site service person from an on-site location, comprising:

providing a communications module having an external camera to an on-site person;

establishing communications between the on-site person and off-site service person;

communicating one or more procedures from the off-site service person to the on-site person, wherein at least one of the one or more procedures is displayed by the communications module; and

communicating information in response to the one or more procedures from the on-site person to the off-site service person.

43. The method of claim 42, further comprising tracking on line time that the on-site personnel spends communicating with the off-site service person.

44. The method of claim 42, further comprising storing the communicated information in a database.

45. The method of claim 42, further comprising remotely directing activity at the on-site location by the service person.

49. The system of claim 42, wherein at least a portion of the communications are established via the Internet.

50. The method of claim 2, further comprising communicating information relating to the drilling activities from the drilling rig to the off-site person in response to instructions received from the off-site person.

55. The method of claim 50, further comprising recording usage data regarding the communications module.

69. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining whether there is a request to establish a connection with the off-site person located at a specific off-site computer.

70. The method of claim 69, further comprising determining the specific off-site computer to establish the connection with.

71. The method of claim 70, further comprising receiving positional information of the communications module.

72. The method of claim 71, wherein monitoring the drilling activities comprises transferring input information from the communications module to the off-site location.

73. The method of claim 72, wherein monitoring the drilling activities further comprises transferring instruction information from the off-site location to the communications module.

74. The method of claim 73, wherein monitoring the drilling activities further comprises following an operation, by the person at the drilling rig, indicated by the instruction information to obtain result information.

75. The method of claim 74, wherein monitoring the drilling activities further comprises transferring the result information from the communications module to the off-site location.

76. The method of claim 75, wherein monitoring the drilling activities further comprises analyzing the result information at the off-site location to make a determination.

77. The method of claim 76, wherein monitoring the drilling activities further comprises transferring the determination from the off-site location to the communications module.

78. The method of claim 1, further comprising drilling a wellbore to an oil and/or gas bearing formation.

79. The method of claim 1, wherein the connection is real time.

80. The method of claim 1, further comprising communicating one or more procedures from the off-site person to the person at the drilling rig.

81. The method of claim 80, wherein the one or more procedures comprise an assembly drawing, a picture of a part, a video of an installation procedure, or a training session.

82. The method of claim 80, wherein the one or more procedures comprise a schematic drawing of a part or machine, critical dimensions of a part or machine, or checklist or video clip showing how to use a part or machine.

83. The method of claim 82, wherein the part or machine is a tong.

84. The method of claim 82, wherein the part or machine is fishing equipment.

85. The method of claim 82, wherein the part or machine is a parameter measuring device.

86. The method of claim 80, further comprising the person at the drilling rig performing a task using the one or more procedures.

87. The method of claim 42, wherein the communications module is portable.

88. The method of claim 42, wherein the on-site person wears the communications module or the communications module is attached to the on-site person.

89. The method of claim 42, wherein the one or more procedures comprise an assembly drawing, a picture of a part, a video of an installation procedure, or a training session.

90. The method of claim 42, wherein the one or more procedures comprise a schematic drawing of a part or machine, critical dimensions of a part or machine, or checklist or video clip showing how to use a part or machine.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no evidence attached.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

No copies of decisions rendered by a court or the Board in the related appeal or interference listed on page 4 of this Brief are included as there have been no decisions by the court or the Board in the related appeal or interference listed on page 4 of this Brief.